



HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SB 1444

board of nursing; licensure; complaints

Prime Sponsor: Senator Barto, LD 15

DPA Committee on Health

DPA Caucus and COW

X As Transmitted to the Governor

OVERVIEW

SB 1444 revises the Arizona Board of Nursing (Board) statutes relating to licensees and applicants who have one or more felony convictions.

PROVISIONS

1. States that, except for a licensee who has been convicted of a Class 6 felony, the Board must revoke a license of a person, revoke the multistate licensure privilege of a person or not issue a license or renewal to an applicant, who has one or more felony convictions and who has not received an absolute discharge from the sentences for all felony convictions.
2. Clarifies if a licensee has been convicted of a felony the licensee may not continue practicing unless the felony is designated a misdemeanor.
3. Reduces the time a licensee or applicant who has been convicted of one or more felonies must wait in order to file an application for licensure from *5 or more years* to *3 or more years*.
4. Mandates an applicant, who files a verified written application with the Board to practice as a registered nurse and provides the accompanied fee, to submit satisfactory proof that if the applicant has been convicted of a Class 6 felony, the Court has entered a judgment of conviction for a Class 1 misdemeanor.
5. Requires that at least 10 business days before a meeting of a health profession regulatory board to review the status of an investigation, the Board must provide notice of the meeting to the health professional including notice of the opportunity for the health professional to request a copy of the report concerning the investigation.
6. Specifies that the Board must provide an investigative report.
7. Contains an effective date from and after June 30, 2016.
8. Makes technical and conforming changes.

CURRENT LAW

A.R.S. § 32-1606 states the Board must revoke a license of a person, revoke the multistate licensure privilege of a person pursuant to section 32-1669 or not issue a license or renewal to an applicant who has one or more felony convictions and who has not received an absolute

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discharge from the sentences for all felony convictions five or more years before the date of filing an application pursuant to this chapter.

A.R.S. § 13-604 contains the Class 6 felony statute. If a person is convicted of any Class 6 felony not involving a dangerous offense and if the court, having regard to the nature and circumstances of the crime and to the history and character of the defendant, is of the opinion that it would be unduly harsh to sentence the defendant for a felony, the court may enter judgment of conviction for a Class 1 misdemeanor and make disposition accordingly or may place the defendant on probation and refrain from designating the offense as a felony or misdemeanor until the probation is terminated.